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Foreign

Agricultural

Trade

1962-63¹

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE ECONOMICS

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Soviet agricultural trade in calendar years 1962 and 1963, the most recent years for which Soviet trade data are available, showed exports increasing during the first year and then decreasing. Meanwhile, imports decreased and then increased to a peak in 1963 because of large wheat imports.

The increase in exports in 1962 was due to larger exports to communist countries; exports to other countries actually decreased. In 1963, the pattern was reversed. Shipments to communist countries fell, but other countries increased takings.

In 1962, the decline in imports from communist countries was much more pronounced than for other countries. In 1963, imports from communist countries kept falling, but imports from other countries rose sharply, resulting in record-large agricultural imports.

Soviet foreign trade in agricultural commodities during 1955-63 averaged 19.8 percent of total exports and 23.5 percent of total imports. The proportions varied. Agricultural exports were as high as 25 percent in 1957--when support went to Eastern Europe where revolts had just been crushed--and as low as 17 percent in 1963. Despite the rising volume of agricultural exports, they are becoming a smaller proportion of total exports. Agricultural imports also increased in volume but decreased in relative importance--from a peak of 28.3 percent of total imports in 1955 to 19.3 percent in 1962. In 1963, because of large wheat imports, the proportion rose to 20.4 percent of total imports (see table 1 and chart).

Agricultural trade over the years 1955-63 for which Soviet data are available had an unfavorable balance every year except 1957 and 1962. Imports particularly exceeded exports in 1956, 1958, and 1963. Agricultural imports rose every year except 1962 and at a brisk rate except for a slowdown in 1959 and 1960.

1/ This supplements and updates a previous report, Soviet Agricultural Trade 1955-61, ERS Foreign-47, U.S. Dept. Agr., June 1963. As in this previous publication, Soviet statistics are from Vneshnyaya Torgovlya za 1955-1959 gody: Statisticheski sbornik, Moscow 1961, and similar annual publications for 1960-63.

The total increase was 67 percent from 1955 to 1963. Agricultural exports fluctuated depending upon availability of supplies for export. The trend of these exports has been upward; there was an increase of 76 percent between the low in 1956 and the high in 1962.

* * * * *

Soviet agricultural trade has been dominated by trade with the communist countries (excluding Yugoslavia and including Cuba since 1960). About 75 percent of Soviet agricultural exports has gone to these countries each year; agricultural imports from them have not figured as heavily. In 1955, they supplied two-thirds of USSR's agricultural imports. But in 1957 and 1962, they accounted for 43 and 46 percent, and in the record import year of 1963, only 36 percent.

Soviet agricultural trade with these communist countries, unlike its total agricultural trade, has been favorable; exports exceeded imports every year except 1955 and 1956. This favorable balance was most striking in 1957 when political necessity guided the trade pattern. It was also notable in 1962 and 1963, probably because of the heavy demands from Cuba and Eastern Europe. Since total Soviet agricultural trade showed an unfavorable balance, agricultural trade with all other countries was necessarily unfavorable; imports from other countries far exceeded exports, especially in 1957 and 1963.

Agricultural imports from communist countries have fluctuated, but without any trend. This has been true despite a tremendous drop in imports from Communist China beginning in 1960 (see tables 2 and 3). Relative stability was maintained by the inclusion of Cuba in the communist ranks in 1960 (see table 4). However, Soviet agricultural imports from Cuba have been virtually limited to sugar, whereas Communist China had been an important source of a large variety of agricultural commodities.

The inefficiencies of communist agriculture, aggravated at times by poor weather conditions, may be mainly responsible for fluctuations in Soviet agricultural exports to communist countries. Nevertheless, they have shown an upward trend.

A similar pattern--fluctuations with a rising trend--has also characterized Soviet agricultural exports to non-communist countries. This pattern, however, can be explained by the need to pay for rising imports of machinery and equipment from industrial countries by increasing exports of agricultural commodities and other goods, especially petroleum products and ores.

Soviet imports of agricultural commodities from non-communist countries more than tripled in value between 1955 and 1963, when wheat imports were very large. Even in 1962 these imports were more than twice the amount in 1955. The sharp uptrend was due not only to crop disaster, as in 1963, but also to sharp increases in crude rubber imports.

Although Soviet agricultural trade rose sharply during 1955-63, its total trade increased at a faster rate. Agricultural exports increased 76 percent between 1956 and 1962 and then declined slightly. Total exports rose 112 percent from the low in 1955 to the high in 1963. Agricultural imports

increased 67 percent between 1955 and 1963, while total imports rose 131 percent.

Increases in nonagricultural trade obviously were more spectacular than those for agricultural trade. The category of goods called "machinery and equipment" showed the most striking gain, with imports rising more rapidly than exports. The category of all other commodities (including forest products, fuels, ores, metals, and manufactured goods) also rose sharply; the increase was greater for imports than exports despite tremendous increases in exports of liquid fuels.

Wheat

Wheat, the USSR's major agricultural export, virtually disappeared from world markets in the fall of 1963 when it became apparent that the Soviet 1963 crop was exceptionally small. Nevertheless, for the 1963 calendar year, the USSR remained a net exporter of wheat. Shipments were down only 14.4 percent from a year earlier, and were just under the 1955-61 average (see tables 5 and 6).

Slightly less than average amounts of wheat were exported to the communist countries in 1962 and 1963. Shipments in 1963 were up slightly from the year before.

Wheat was exported to a majority of the communist countries, with Czechoslovakia and East Germany obtaining the largest amounts. Exports to Poland dropped sharply in 1963. No exports were made to Communist China, which in each of the 2 preceding years took about 100,000 tons. ^{2/} Cuba obtained about 265,000 tons annually in 1962 and 1963, thus ranking as the fourth largest communist recipient in 1962 and the third largest in 1963, when exports to Poland declined. Some of the wheat was of Canadian origin shipped directly from Canada to Cuba, but it was considered to be Soviet imports from Canada and exports to Cuba. In addition, Cuba obtained 162,300 tons of flour, presumably wheat flour, in 1962 and 215,900 in 1963 (see table 4). Wheat exports not designated by country of destination totaled 97,900 metric tons in 1962, or 2 percent of total exports, and 59,600 tons in 1963.

Wheat exports to non-communist countries have gone chiefly to industrial countries--the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Finland, etc. Among the less developed countries, Brazil has been the only regular large-scale importer of Soviet wheat. Exports to Brazil dropped from a peak of 412,000 tons in 1962 to 241,800 in 1963, when Soviet wheat shortages forced discontinuance before completion of the trade agreement quota.

Only the portion received in calendar year 1963 of the unprecedented Soviet imports for 1963/64 was listed in the Soviet trade yearbook. Interestingly, footnotes were added to the figures of wheat imports from Canada and Australia giving the total amounts negotiated for purchase. No shipments were received from the United States before the end of 1963, so nothing was noted about the sales.

^{2/} All tonnage figures are in metric tons.

Soviet wheat imports in 1963 totaled 3,052,500 tons, more than 4 times the average annual amount since 1955. This volume included 450,000 tons from communist countries (mainly Rumania), 2,323,400 tons from Canada, and 273,000 from Australia.

Trade data for 1964 will show imports negotiated in late 1963 totaling 1.7 million tons from the United States, as well as 3.8 million from Canada and nearly 1.4 million from Australia. Minimal export shipments, especially to communist countries, took place, but the 1964 trade data will undoubtedly register a net import position. Despite the good crop harvested in 1964 and the continued need to export wheat to certain communist countries, the Soviet Union is continuing to limit exports and to stockpile grain.

Flour

Exports of flour, presumably wheat flour, were less than 90,000 tons every year during 1955-60, but they have amounted to 250,000 tons or more since 1961, with Communist Cuba taking 100,000 that year and as much as 215,900 in 1963. Mongolia is a regular purchaser of Soviet flour. In 1961, and only in that year, the USSR exported 100,800 tons to Communist China.

Flour imports by the Soviet Union, usually insignificant, jumped sharply in 1963 in response to the depletion of grain stocks and the disastrous wheat harvest. The total rose from 22,000 tons in 1962 to 277,000 in 1963 of which 123,000 came from Canada and almost all of the remainder from undesignated countries. Imports for 1964 were 2 or 3 times the amount in 1963 because of purchases made in late 1963 and delivered in 1964.

Rice

The USSR is a rice importing country that used to rely heavily on Communist China for the commodity. With the sharp drop in Chinese production in 1960, shipments to the USSR virtually ceased in 1961, rose to 150,000 tons in 1962, but disappeared in 1963. Imports from non-communist sources, which approached 200,000 tons annually in 1955-57, dwindled to nothing in 1961 but have been resumed at nearly the 1955-57 level.

Other grains

Soviet exports of coarse grains (rye, barley, oats, and corn) rose to a peak of over 3 million tons in 1962 then dropped to 2.2 million in 1963. The tighter feed situation in 1963 was no doubt responsible for the drop. East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland were the largest purchasers, with exports to Poland actually increasing in 1963. Communist China obtained 247,000 tons of rye in 1962 but no grain in 1963. Coarse grain exports to non-communist countries were directed almost entirely to the industrial European countries. The proportion exported to non-communist countries trended downwards. It declined from 43.7 percent in 1961 to 18.1 percent in 1962, and only 17 percent in 1963. In both of these later years, rye and corn were the principal grains (see table 7).

Soviet imports of coarse grains most years have been small. In 1962 there were almost none and in 1963 about 50,000 tons, not specified by kind or country of origin.

Cotton

Lint cotton ranks next to grains as the most valuable agricultural export, accounting for 20 percent of the total value of agricultural exports. Exports peaked at 1,795,000 bales in 1960, declined slightly in 1961, more sharply in 1962, then dropped to 1,476,000 in 1963 (see table 8). Communist countries continued to obtain the bulk of these exports, accounting for 85 percent of the total in 1962 and 1963. Some of this cotton apparently returned to the USSR as cotton cloth. This was particularly true for Hungary and Poland and to a lesser extent for East Germany, Rumania, and Czechoslovakia. The principal importers continue to be East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania in that order. Finland and West Germany lead among non-communist importers.

Although the USSR is a net exporter of cotton, it is also a large importer (see table 9). Cotton constituted 10 and 12 percent of the total value of agricultural imports in 1962 and 1963 and reached a record in 1963, totaling over 1 million bales. Imports tend to increase and exports to decrease the year after a poor harvest (for example, 1962) and vice versa. However, the need for larger supplies of long staple cotton than can be produced domestically and the barter relations with certain cotton producing countries also are factors involved in cotton imports. Imports of Egyptian cotton rose in 1963 to 457,000 bales, Brazilian cotton to 184,200 bales. Imports from Communist China, which were of major importance in 1959 and 1960, declined to nothing in 1963.

Oils, oilseeds, and cake

Soviet trade in these commodities apparently is affected by five major factors: (1) The cessation of imports from Communist China, the major source of imports before 1960; (2) the autarchic principle of trade that calls upon communist countries to supply most of the requirements of other communist countries; (3) the development of higher oil-yielding sunflower production in the USSR; (4) the progressively worsening livestock feed situation in the Soviet Union through 1963; and (5) the pressure to develop export trade with industrial countries to minimize the unfavorable balance of trade.

Vegetable oils.--In recent years the Soviet Union has become a net exporter of vegetable oils on a large scale, although in 1955-56 and 1958 it was a net importer, obtaining most from Communist China. Exports of vegetable oils rose in 1962 and spurted upward in 1963. Imports have been insignificant since shipments from Communist China ceased in 1961.

As recently as 1962, three-fourths of the vegetable oil exports went to communist countries, but in 1963, when exports reached a peak of 258,900 tons, the share was only 56 percent. Western Europe obtained the remainder. Spain and West Germany were the largest purchasers.

Oilseed cake.--The modest decline in 1962 exports was followed by a sharper decline in 1963 to less than 200,000 tons, which is reasonable in the light of the tight feed situation. The decline in 1963 to the communist countries, which obtain 15-20 percent of these exports, was moderate. Exports in 1963 to non-communist countries in western Europe, however, dropped to half the level in 1962.

Oilseeds.--Soviet exports of oilseeds, consisting almost entirely of sunflower seeds, continued to decline slowly from the 1961 peak of 120,700 tons, but the Soviet Union nevertheless continued as a net exporter. East Germany and Czechoslovakia were the importers.

Imports of oilseeds declined to a record low of 57,300 tons in 1962 and rose a little in 1963. In 1955-60, when Communist China was the principal source and the Soviet Union was a net importer, the volume of these imports was more than 10 times the 62,500 tons imported in 1963 from developing countries in Africa and Asia.

Sugar

Since 1955, the Soviet Union has usually been a net exporter of refined sugar, a large importer of Cuban raw sugar, and on balance a net importer of sugar. In general, the pattern has been to export small amounts of refined sugar to Asian communist countries and the bulk to non-communist countries. Imports of refined sugar have come principally from Czechoslovakia and Poland. Before Cuba became a communist country, the USSR regularly imported around 200,000 tons of raw sugar from the island, but with political realignment, the volume of these imports increased five- to ten-fold, while the production of Cuban raw sugar declined.

In 1962, the USSR imported only 2,106,800 tons of Cuban raw sugar (in terms of refined) as compared with 3,156,000 during the peak year 1961. At the same time, it maintained the level of its imports of refined sugar from communist countries at about 230,000 tons but nearly doubled its exports of refined sugar to a total of 792,400 metric tons. The balance in 1962 for all Soviet trade in sugar came to net imports of 1,546,800 metric tons refined value, an amount greater than in 1960 but 1 million metric tons less than in 1961.

The continued decline in Cuban sugar production, accompanied by rising world sugar prices in 1963, saw Soviet imports of Cuban raw sugar drop to 940,000 tons (refined value). Imports of refined sugar from communist countries dropped to 130,900 tons because of exhaustion of Polish stocks, but Soviet exports of refined sugar climbed to 802,400. This trade left the Soviet Union with net imports of only 268,500 tons in 1963.

The rerouting of Cuban sugar exports through Soviet channels made it easier for the Soviet Union to increase its exports of refined sugar from the 1955-59 level of nearly 200,000 tons to a peak of over 800,000 tons in 1963. Some of this sugar was exported to European communist countries (130,400 tons to East Germany in 1962 and 61,300 to Bulgaria in 1963) as well as to Asian communist countries, but most of it was sold to non-communist countries.

Exports to industrial countries increased even more than to developing countries. With the exceptions of Iran, Iraq, and Finland, Soviet sugar exports to individual countries were small in volume and were spread over 28 non-communist countries in 1962 and 33 in 1963. Only watches and clocks are exported so universally by the USSR.

Livestock and products

In 1962 and 1963, Soviet exports of fresh meat, virtually all of which go to East European countries, represented 3.8 and 5.9 percent, respectively, of the total value of agricultural exports and amounted to 105,600 and 145,000 tons. These amounts were sharply above previous years except for 1959. In 1963, the USSR sold an unusually large quantity (30,000 tons) of fresh meat to Poland. The slaughter of livestock and particularly of pigs in the USSR in 1963, caused by a tight feed supply, contributed to the large exports.

Imports of fresh meat have been less than 50,000 tons since 1960 when Communist China cut back and then stopped sending supplies to the USSR. But because of much larger imports from non-communist countries, including an unprecedented import of 53,000 tons from France, total fresh meat imports came to 142,800 tons ^{3/} in 1962. In 1963, they dropped to a low of 26,000 tons, ^{4/} 90 percent of which came from communist countries. Soviet meat imports probably increased in 1964.

Livestock for slaughter is also imported by the Soviet Union in amounts which, converted to dressed weight, are estimated to be more than double the fresh meat imports except in peak years. In 1962, livestock for slaughter, excluding horses, totaled 203,800 tons dressed meat; the figure dropped to 65,300 in 1963. Imports of livestock from Communist China declined in 1960 and reportedly disappeared in 1961-63. Mongolia is the principal source for livestock for slaughter, with Hungary, Poland, and Turkey providing lesser amounts.

The Soviet Union exports canned meat and imports much smaller quantities. Most recent exports were shipped to Cuba and the imports were not designated by country of origin except for 1963, when Yugoslavia was the chief supplier. Imports of mixed canned meat and vegetables from Bulgaria have declined sharply from their peak in 1960.

Butter exports, all of which went to communist countries, accounted for nearly 5 percent of the value of total Soviet agricultural exports in 1962 and 1963. They totaled 69,700 and 65,000 tons, respectively, exceeding the quantities shipped in previous years except for 1959. Imports of a few thousand tons also have been made, mostly from communist countries.

The Soviet Union does not export eggs. Its imports declined from a peak of 373 million in 1958, when shipments from Communist China were at their maximum, to 66 million in 1963. Imports also declined from Bulgaria, the

^{3/} Includes 5,200 tons of fresh frozen poultry meat not included in table 5.

^{4/} Includes 5,800 tons of fresh frozen poultry meat not included in table 5.

other important source, from over 100 million in 1961 to 44.5 million in 1963. The sharp decline in imports from Bulgaria in 1962-63 was occasioned in part by the decline in Bulgarian egg production and in part by the increase in Bulgarian exports to non-communist markets. Imports from Poland began in 1960 when Chinese egg shipments dropped. Poland supplied as many as 56.7 million eggs in 1961, but imports in 1962 and 1963 were greatly reduced.

Wool

In 1962, Soviet exports of raw wool declined 14 percent, but the loss was almost recovered in 1963, when they totaled 27,600 tons. Communist countries obtained 90 percent of these exports.

Soviet imports of wool, which have been decreasing since 1960, dropped to 42,400 tons in 1963. Roughly two-thirds of the imports came from non-communist countries, principally Australia. From 1955 to 1963, imports of wool have slowly shifted from a preponderance of the coarse grades to equal amounts of coarse, semicoarse, and fine grades. In 1963, fine wool imports slightly exceeded imports of semicoarse wool, and imports of the coarsest grade were the least. This shift has to some extent been accompanied by proportionately lower imports from communist countries, supplying mainly the coarser grades.

Rubber

With the decline in raw sugar imports in 1962, crude rubber imports of over 360,000 tons returned to first place among agricultural imports, accounting for 16.5 percent of the total value of these imports. But in 1963, crude rubber imports fell to 298,400 and the value of these imports dropped to third place, exceeded by imports of wheat and cotton. The bulk of the rubber comes from Malaya. There are also sizable imports from Indonesia and small amounts from other Asian rubber growers.

Fruits and vegetables

With occasional fluctuations and brief setbacks, a rapid rise in Soviet imports of fruits and vegetables, fresh and processed, continued from 1955 to a peak in 1963. Furthermore, the proportion which these imports represent of total agricultural imports approximately doubled, totaling 11.6 percent in 1963. Fresh fruits have been the largest among these commodities both in terms of quantity and value. However, canned fruits and dried fruits have increased more sharply than other categories, reaching 102 million cans and 113,000 tons, respectively.

The expanding volume and increased relative value of imports of fruits and vegetables in total Soviet agricultural imports suggest that trade planning authorities may have acceded somewhat to consumer demands. However, this has been accomplished by increasing imports primarily from communist countries, especially Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania. The precipitous decline in imports from Communist China in 1960 and 1961 was followed by an upturn, but the level of these imports in 1962-63 was less than half the value in former years. Thus, the proportion of fruit and vegetable imports that the USSR obtained

from communist countries has remained high--80-100 percent for vegetables and fresh and canned fruit.

Dried fruits and citrus fruits are the only fruits imported principally from non-communist countries. Despite increased imports of dried fruits from Rumania in 1963, 85 percent of these imports came from non-communist countries. Citrus fruits are also obtained from non-communist countries, mainly developing countries, although Italy in 1962-63 was a large supplier.

Tobacco

Tobacco exports in 1962-63 were constant at 1,800 tons, close to the record low of 1960. No shipments were listed to communist countries and half of the exports were not listed by country.

Imports of tobacco in 1962 rose modestly from the near-record low of 1961 and then increased sharply in 1963 to a total of 93,400 tons. Following the record imports in 1959, when almost 90 percent of the tobacco came from communist countries, this proportion declined to 61 percent in 1963. Recently, Bulgaria has been the principal source, with North Korea a poor second. Cuba supplied 3,300 tons for the first time in 1963. Non-communist imports were principally supplied by Indonesia and small quantities from Greece, Brazil, and Turkey. Imports of over 5,000 tons were made from Mexico in 1963.

Fertilizers

During 1955-63, the USSR exported mineral fertilizers in increasing amounts, notwithstanding domestic shortages. However, relatively small imports of ammonium sulphate were made in 1955, 1957-58, and 1960. Exports and imports are not given in terms of available plant nutrients. In terms of ruble value, total fertilizer exports rose from 21.3 million rubles in 1955 to 74.3 million rubles in 1963. Because of apparent price declines, this underestimates the rise in exports (see table 10). In the light of the severe agricultural difficulties of 1963 and the plan for sharply increasing fertilizer production, the pattern of rising fertilizer exports will probably be altered.

Apatite concentrate exports, the largest fertilizer exports, more than doubled during 1955-63. Superphosphates rose to a peak in 1961 and then declined, but in 1963 the level was still 6 times that in 1955. Exports of potash during 1955-63 increased by more than 20 times. Exports of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate were at the same level in 1955, but the former increased 7 times and the latter more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times by 1963. Exports of other listed fertilizers were insignificant. The rate of increase of the chief fertilizer exports was not uniform from year to year and even included temporary reversals in the trend, as in 1962 when exports of ammonium nitrate dropped sharply.

Fertilizer exports destined principally for non-communist countries have tended to increase at a more rapid rate than exports of fertilizers shipped chiefly to communist countries. Exports of potash, 90 percent of which went to non-communist countries, increased tremendously compared with exports of other kinds of fertilizers. On the other hand, exports of apatite concentrate, two-thirds of which went to communist countries, only doubled in volume.

Cuba was an exception among communist countries. The Soviet Union began to export mineral fertilizers to Cuba in 1960 and increased the amount to a peak in 1961. Exports in subsequent years have been somewhat less, but Cuba has been a leading importer of Soviet superphosphates, the largest communist importer of potash, and the main importer of nitrogenous fertilizers. Bulgaria and North Vietnam have also been important communist importers of nitrogenous fertilizers in recent years.

Soviet fertilizer exports to non-communist countries during 1955-63 emphasized potash, sent largely to industrial countries, especially to Japan. Yugoslavia also was a major importer. Approximately one-third of the nitrogenous fertilizer exports went to non-communist countries or to undesignated locations. India has been the chief recipient of these exports since 1958. Soviet exports of phosphates, largely apatite concentrate, have gone chiefly to Western Europe, with Finland and West Germany importing the largest amounts.

Pesticides

The Soviet Union traded on a small scale in pesticides during 1955-63. Prior to 1962, imports never exceeded an annual value of 8.6 million rubles (principally 30,000 tons of "Vofatox") and exports of 1.3 million rubles (including 2,400 tons of DDT and hexachloron). In 1962, imports rose to 14.0 million rubles (including 50,000 tons of "Vofatox" and DDT), over 80 percent of which came from communist countries. Then in 1963, imports jumped to 37.6 million rubles (including 137,500 tons of DDT, "Vofatox", and hexachloron), 67 percent of which came from East European countries, and the remainder chiefly from Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom, France, and West Germany.

Tractors and agricultural machinery 5/

During 1955-63, the Soviet Union was an exporter of tractors and spare parts and a net exporter of all other kinds of agricultural machinery and equipment, despite domestic deficiency. The number of tractors exported ranged from 5,400 in 1956 to 23,100 in 1963. The relative ruble value of exports of spare parts to exports of tractors has risen recently. This is a recognition of the problem of maintenance of tractors. Exports of spare parts reached a peak of 39.4 million rubles in 1963. Communist and non-communist developing countries have been the purchasers.

Agricultural machinery exports during 1955-63 averaged 27.2 million rubles a year; imports averaged 13.8 million rubles. Both exports and imports have fluctuated from year to year with a pronounced upward trend and a large export surplus every year except 1957, when there was an import surplus. Trade in both directions has been heavily concentrated on communist countries.

5/ Tractors and agricultural machinery are included in the trade category "machinery and equipment." See table 1.

Agricultural trade with the United States

Soviet agricultural trade with the United States continued to be of minor significance in 1962 and 1963. However, negotiations in November 1963 resulted in large imports of U.S. wheat last year. These imports were discussed in the section on wheat trade. Details of the most recent trade data from U.S. sources are given in table 11.

Table 1.--Soviet Union: Foreign trade by types of commodities with Communist 1/ and other countries. 1955-63

Category	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Million rubles 2/									
EXPORTS									
Agricultural									
Communist.	502.6	434.3	794.5	560.8	758.6	729.1	786.9	874.2	813.8
Other.	168.3	214.1	200.6	185.5	262.3	248.6	286.4	269.3	284.9
Total.	670.9	648.4	995.1	746.3	1,020.9	977.7	1,073.3	1,143.5	1,098.7
Machinery and equipment									
Communist.	520.2	523.9	481.7	552.8	932.8	876.4	634.4	760.7	931.4
Other.	18.9	38.1	105.2	162.5	118.6	150.7	233.8	291.0	360.2
Total.	539.1	562.0	586.9	715.3	1,051.4	1,027.1	868.2	1,051.7	1,291.6
Other commodities									
Communist.	1,413.1	1,436.1	1,632.0	1,663.0	1,978.6	2,121.7	2,435.4	2,714.7	2,757.6
Other.	460.9	607.0	729.3	743.2	845.8	879.0	1,021.5	1,417.6	1,397.3
Total.	1,874.0	2,043.1	2,361.3	2,406.2	2,824.4	3,000.7	3,456.9	4,132.3	4,154.9
Total exports									
Communist.	2,435.9	2,394.3	2,908.2	2,776.6	3,670.0	3,727.2	3,856.7	4,349.6	4,502.8
Other.	648.1	859.2	1,035.1	1,091.2	1,226.7	1,278.3	1,541.7	1,977.9	2,042.4
Total.	3,084.0	3,253.5	3,943.3	3,867.8	4,896.7	5,005.5	5,398.4	6,327.5	6,545.2
IMPORTS									
Agricultural									
Communist.	521.5	539.4	412.0	550.6	623.9	574.4	619.8	521.9	468.2
Other.	257.3	331.1	544.1	492.2	466.7	540.5	607.6	599.9	828.4
Total.	778.8	870.5	956.1	1,042.8	1,090.6	1,114.9	1,227.4	1,121.8	1,296.6
Machinery and equipment									
Communist.	669.5	598.7	648.5	779.5	947.4	1,088.4	1,121.0	1,469.7	1,679.5
Other.	163.3	207.1	197.9	178.6	269.3	419.3	440.0	550.9	539.9
Total.	832.8	805.8	846.4	958.1	1,216.7	1,507.7	1,561.0	2,020.6	2,219.4
Other commodities									
Communist.	969.8	1,279.4	1,431.4	1,541.9	1,798.2	1,870.1	1,535.4	2,075.9	2,261.8
Other.	173.1	295.7	310.2	371.8	460.4	573.4	921.1	591.6	574.9
Total.	1,142.9	1,575.1	1,741.6	1,913.7	2,258.6	2,443.5	2,456.5	2,667.5	2,836.7
Total imports									
Communist.	2,160.8	2,417.5	2,491.9	2,872.0	3,369.5	3,532.9	3,276.2	4,067.5	4,409.5
Other.	593.7	833.9	1,052.2	1,042.6	1,196.4	1,533.2	1,968.7	1,742.4	1,943.2
Total.	2,754.5	3,251.4	3,544.1	3,914.6	4,565.9	5,066.1	5,244.9	5,809.9	6,352.7

1/ Communist countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, Communist China, Mongolia, North Korea, North Vietnam, and Cuba. Non-communist countries are all other listed countries, including Yugoslavia. Albania has not been listed since 1961. and presumably, there has been no trade between it and the USSR since then. 2/ One ruble equals \$1.11.

Table 2.--Soviet Union: Imports of agricultural commodities from Communist China, 1958-63

Commodity	Unit of measure	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wheat	1,000 M.T.	-	48.0	-	-	-	-
Rice	Do.	452.8	658.4	415.6	2.3	150.2	-
Flour	Do.	<u>1/</u>	8.5	-	-	-	-
Coarse grains	Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legumes	Do.	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Starch	Do.	15.4	35.2	16.2	.4	-	-
Edible vegetable oils	Do.	67.9	64.3	29.4	-	-	-
Inedible vegetable oils ..	Do.	19.2	21.7	10.6	3.7	6.7	1.8
Oilseeds	Do.	541.1	704.6	394.8	12.2	-	-
Vegetables	Do.	28.2	24.7	6.7	4.9	6.6	8.5
Fresh fruits	Do.	136.1	124.0	91.6	35.1	57.9	61.9
Dried fruits	Do.	5.1	8.9	4.6	3.4	2.8	1.3
Canned fruits	Million cans	44.7	40.0	9.7	12.5	13.6	20.2
Nuts	1,000 M.T.	1.1	1.7	.8	1.3	.6	.4
Tea	Do.	13.0	17.3	10.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Spices	Do.	.6	.3	.4	.2	-	-
Seeds and seeding material	Do.	2.2	14.3	5.4	1.0	-	1.0
Large raw hides	Thousands	125.0	-	-	-	-	-
Small raw hides	Millions	3.8	3.1	1.1	.5	.6	.5
Pig skins	Thousands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristles	Metric tons	1.0	1.5	.8	.1	.1	.1
Duck feathers	Do.	1.0	.5	.4	.1	-	-
Casings	Millions of bunches	6.6	3.4	3.5	.9	.8	1.0
Horse hair	Metric tons	339	353	226	151	40	40
Cotton, raw	1,000 M.T.	-	71.5	46.9	11.3	8.2	-
Wool	Do.	12.1	13.0	11.1	5.8	4.4	4.5
Silk	Do.	1.7	1.8	1.3	.5	<u>1/</u>	.1
Livestock for slaughter ..	Liveweight	11.3	13.0	13.1	4.0	-	-
Meat and products	1,000 M.T.	125.3	82.5	38.6	3.3	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Eggs in the shell	Millions	298.6	52.9	23.6	<u>1/</u>	-	-
Powdered eggs	1,000 M.T.	4.0	1.9	.2	-	-	1.5
Tobacco, raw	Do.	39.5	36.3	15.1	4.9	-	-
Rubber, raw	Do.	36.1	23.7	7.9	-	-	-
Pesticides and veterinary medicines	Do.	-	-	-	-	-	1.3

1/ Less than half of the unit of measure.

Table 3.--Soviet Union: Exports of agricultural commodities to Communist China, 1958-63

Commodity	Unit of measure	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wheat	1,000 M.T.	-	-	-	100.8	104.1	-
Rye	Do.	-	-	-	100.1	246.9	-
Flour	Do.	-	-	-	100.8	4.5	-
Raw sugar	Do.	-	-	-	501.0	-	-
Edible vegetable oils	Do.	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Sugar, refined	Do.	8.2	3.9	-	-	-	-
Work horses	1,000 head	20.3	2.1	2.1	.5	.1	.1
Livestock for breeding	Do.	7.4	6.0	3.2	.9	-	.1
Fertilizers and pesticides:							
Superphosphate	1,000 M.T.	5.2	4.1	6.0	.8	-	-
Ammonium nitrate	Do.	10.2	6.1	6.1	-	-	-
DDT preparations	Do.	.9	.6	.5	-	-	-
Agricultural machinery and equipment:							
Tractors	Number	2,656	941	1,579	220	62	979
Plows	Do.	1,967	71	2,681	235	8	5
Harrows	Do.	634	220	922	60	-	-
Cultivators	Do.	3,723	157	992	20	-	24
Tractor seeders	Do.	2,772	979	526	232	-	54
Potato seeders	Do.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combines	Do.	200	277	43	-	-	-
Mowers	Do.	1,060	36	14	-	-	14
Rakes	Do.	15	-	-	-	-	16
Harvesters	Do.	846	574	103	-	-	6
Winnows	Do.	993	522	-	-	-	-
Grain cleaners	Do.	938	300	14	-	-	-
Grain dryers	Do.	180	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.--Soviet Union: Exports of agricultural commodities to Cuba, 1960-63

Commodity	Unit of measure	1960	1961	1962	1963
Wheat	1,000 M.T.	57.5	191.9	269.3	264.1
Rice	Do.	19.2	-	9.8	10.0
Flour	Do.	-	100.0	162.3	215.9
Coarse grains	Do.	-	59.1	142.9	197.9
Legumes	Do.	-	4.0	15.6	18.3
Edible vegetable oil	Do.	4.8	18.3	29.0	39.5
Oilcake	Do.	-	13.7	19.0	24.5
Canned meat	Million cans	16.0	14.5	71.9	103.2
Butter	1,000 M.T.	-	1.1	2.4	2.9
Lard	Do.	.7	6.4	13.0	14.9
Canned milk	Million cans	6.0	12.7	31.9	42.8
Cheese	1,000 M.T.	-	.4	1.0	.9
Raw cotton	Do.	3.0	15.0	6.3	8.2
Raw, natural rubber	Do.	-	2.1	<u>1/</u>	-
Fertilizers:					
Superphosphate	Do.	95.8	99.1	104.4	70.6
Potash salts	Do.	15.0	74.1	65.5	58.2
Ammonium sulphate	Do.	59.4	168.8	208.0	186.5
Ammonium nitrate	Do.	3.2	88.8	33.6	25.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment					
Tractors	Number	601	1,468	1,025	2,996
Combines	Do.	2	2	140	308
Tractor seeders	Do.	-	-	570	1,105

1/ Less than half of the unit of measure.

Table 5.--Soviet Union: Exports and imports of principal agricultural commodities, by Communist and non-communist countries, 1962 and 1963

Commodity	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 metric tons			
Wheat, total	4,765.2	4,080.8	45.1	3,052.5
Communist	3,216.3	2,892.0	45.1	449.9
Non-communist	1,451.0	1,129.2	--	2,596.4
Undistributed	97.9	59.6	--	6.2
Rice, total	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	337.5	193.3
Communist			150.2	--
Non-communist			179.4	171.2
Undistributed			7.9	22.1
Coarse grains, total	3,049.1	2,154.3	1.1	50.4
Communist	2,497.9	1,784.7	--	--
Non-communist	551.2	367.3	--	--
Undistributed	--	2.3	1.1	50.4
Flour, total	251.4	276.4	22.1	277.2
Communist	205.5	221.8	1.9	3.3
Non-communist	16.2	24.8	--	123.2
Undistributed	29.7	29.8	20.2	150.7
Vegetable oils, total	152.5	258.9	15.1	37.3
Communist	117.6	144.8	.7	1.9
Non-communist	34.3	111.5	14.4	35.1
Undistributed . . . . .	.6	2.6	--	.3
Oilseed cake, total	348.6	193.2	--	--
Communist	44.4	39.6		
Non-communist	304.2	153.6		
Oilseeds, total	112.7	101.2	57.3	65.2
Communist	108.7	98.6	.7	1.8
Non-communist	--	--	55.7	62.5
Undistributed	4.0	2.6	.9	.9
Fresh frozen meat, total	105.6	145.0	137.6	20.8
Communist	105.6	141.7	50.7	18.8
Non-communist	--	.5	85.5	2.0
Undistributed	--	2.8	1.4	--
Butter, total	69.7	65.0	3.3	2.8
Communist	69.7	64.7	2.3	2.4
Non-communist	--	--	.6	--
Undistributed	--	--	.4	.4
Sugar, refined, total	792.4	802.4	<u>2</u> / 2,339.2	<u>2</u> / 1,070.9
Communist	146.5	72.0	<u>2</u> / 2,338.2	<u>2</u> / 1,069.6
Non-communist	610.9	692.9	--	--
Undistributed	35.0	37.5	1.0	1.3

Table 5.--Continued

Commodity	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1962	1963	1962	1963
	1,000 metric tons			
Vegetables, total.	--	--	291.7	347.9
Communist.	--	--	277.7	300.4
Non-communist.	--	--	.2	8.2
Undistributed.	--	--	13.8	39.3
Fresh fruits, total. . . . .	.4	.4	345.6	407.2
Communist. . . . .	.1	.2	226.9	280.8
Non-communist. . . . .	.3	.2	117.7	124.8
Undistributed.	--	--	1.0	1.6
Dried fruits, total. . . . .	.8	.9	77.2	113.4
Communist. . . . .	.8	.9	13.3	16.1
Non-communist.	--	--	63.7	97.0
Undistributed.	--	--	.2	.3
Cotton, raw, total.	343.6	321.5	150.2	225.6
Communist.	292.8	273.8	8.2	--
Non-communist.	50.7	47.7	141.4	221.9
Undistributed. . . . .	.1	--	.6	3.7
Wool, washed, total.	24.2	27.6	48.6	42.4
Communist.	21.6	25.0	14.5	12.5
Non-communist.	2.5	2.4	34.1	29.7
Undistributed. . . . .	.1	.2	--	.2
Tobacco, raw, total.	1.8	1.8	66.6	93.4
Communist.	--	--	38.1	56.7
Non-communist. . . . .	.7	.9	27.7	35.2
Undistributed.	1.1	.9	.8	1.5

1/ The data do not mention any rice, although some rice may be included with the groats. 2/ These figures include 2,106,800 and 940,000 metric tons of raw sugar (in terms of refined) from Cuba in 1962 and 1963, respectively.

Table 6.--Soviet Union: Exports of wheat, by country of destination

Country	1962	1963
<u>Communist</u>	<u>Million bushels 1/</u>	
Bulgaria	3.4	5.5
Czechoslovakia	33.2	42.5
East Germany	46.0	38.4
Hungary	1.5	2.3
Poland	18.6	6.0
Communist China	3.8	-
North Korea	1.8	1.8
Cuba	9.9	9.7
Total	<u>118.2</u>	<u>106.3</u>
<u>Non-communist</u>		
<u>Developed</u>		
Belgium-Luxembourg	1.1	.7
Finland	8.1	6.1
France	1.1	.5
Japan	1.4	1.1
Netherlands	3.5	4.3
Norway	2.9	1.5
Sweden	1.5	2.5
Switzerland	-	.1
United Kingdom	12.7	10.2
West Germany	2.6	3.2
Total	<u>34.9</u>	<u>30.2</u>
<u>Less developed</u>		
Algeria	-	1.1
Brazil	15.1	8.9
Greece .....	.1	.1
Lebanon .....	.5	.2
Libya .....	.3	.4
Sudan	2.4	.6
Total	<u>18.4</u>	<u>11.3</u>
Undistributed	3.6	2.2
World total	<u>175.1</u>	<u>150.0</u>

Table 7.--Soviet Union: Exports of rye, barley, oats and corn, by country of destination

Country	1962	1963
<u>Communist</u>	<u>1,000 metric tons</u>	
Bulgaria	14.2	-
Czechoslovakia	548.6	344.1
East Germany	934.6	508.0
Hungary	254.2	77.8
Poland	356.5	656.9
Communist China	246.9	-
Cuba	142.9	197.9
Total	<u>2,497.9</u>	<u>1,784.7</u>
<u>Non-communist</u>		
<u>Developed</u>		
Austria	115.0	46.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.4	7.2
Denmark	2.8	-
Finland	98.8	57.4
Italy	72.8	107.3
Netherlands	26.6	3.0
Norway	3.2	3.0
Sweden	59.5	41.8
Switzerland	2.8	-
United Kingdom	67.6	-
West Berlin	13.4	4.4
West Germany	84.3	36.8
Total	<u>551.2</u>	<u>307.4</u>
<u>Less developed</u>		
Greece	-	10.1
Yugoslavia	-	49.8
Total	-	59.9
Undistributed	-	2.3
World total	<u>3,049.1</u>	<u>2,154.3</u>

1/ 36.74 bushels of wheat in a metric ton.

Table 8.--Soviet Union: Exports of raw cotton, by country of destination

Country	1962	1963	Country	1962	1963
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales		1,000 bales	1,000 bales
<u>Communist</u>			<u>Communist</u>		
Bulgaria	90.9	89.1	Communist China	37.7	-
Czechoslovakia	197.5	186.9			
East Germany	427.6	356.4	Non-communist		
Hungary	174.1	168.6	Less developed		
Poland	254.9	250.8	Afghanistan	42.7	54.7
Rumania	123.6	124.9	Brazil	112.5	184.2
North Korea	47.3	43.2	Greece	36.3	30.8
Cuba	28.9	37.7	Iran	32.2	43.2
Total	1,344.8	1,257.6	Iraq	1.4	1.8
			Mali	-	5.0
<u>Non-communist</u>			Mexico	13.8	38.1
<u>Developed</u>			Pakistan	-	28.5
Austria	39.9	35.4	Somali Republic .....	.9	.9
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	.5	.5	Sudan	60.2	87.3
Finland	60.2	55.1	Syria	35.8	85.0
France	22.5	18.8	United Arab Republic	310.9	457.0
Italy	31.7	16.5	Yemen	2.8	2.8
Japan	-	11.9	Total	649.5	1,019.2
Netherlands	6.4	.5	Undistributed	2.7	17.0
Switzerland	4.6	-			
United Kingdom	14.7	18.4	World total	689.9	1,036.2
West Germany	52.4	62.0			
Total	232.9	219.1			
Undistributed .....	.5	-			
World total	1,578.2	1,476.7			

Table 11.--United States: Exports of agricultural commodities to the USSR, annually, fiscal years 1961-64 1/

Commodity	Unit	1961		1962		1963		1964	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			1,000 Dollars	Thousands	1,000 Dollars	Thousands	1,000 Dollars	Thousands	1,000 Dollars
Horses, mules, asses, etc....	No.					<u>2/</u>	25		
Cattle for breeding	No.	<u>2/</u>	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle hides	No.	360	3,067	312	3,060	796	7,636	842	5,171
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	130,928	9,957	132,695	9,176	7,100	437	59,348	3,912
Cotton, excl. linters	Bales ^{4/}	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	311
Rice, milled	Lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,505	9,662
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3/</u> 61,940	110,418
Seed beans, all types	Lb.	-	-	-	-	9,839	783	-	-
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	-	-	-	-	45	44	-	-
Other agricultural products	-	<u>2/</u>	56	<u>2/</u>	135	<u>2/</u>	138	<u>2/</u>	192
Total			13,171		12,371		9,063		129,666

1/ Year ending June 30.

2/ Reported in value only.

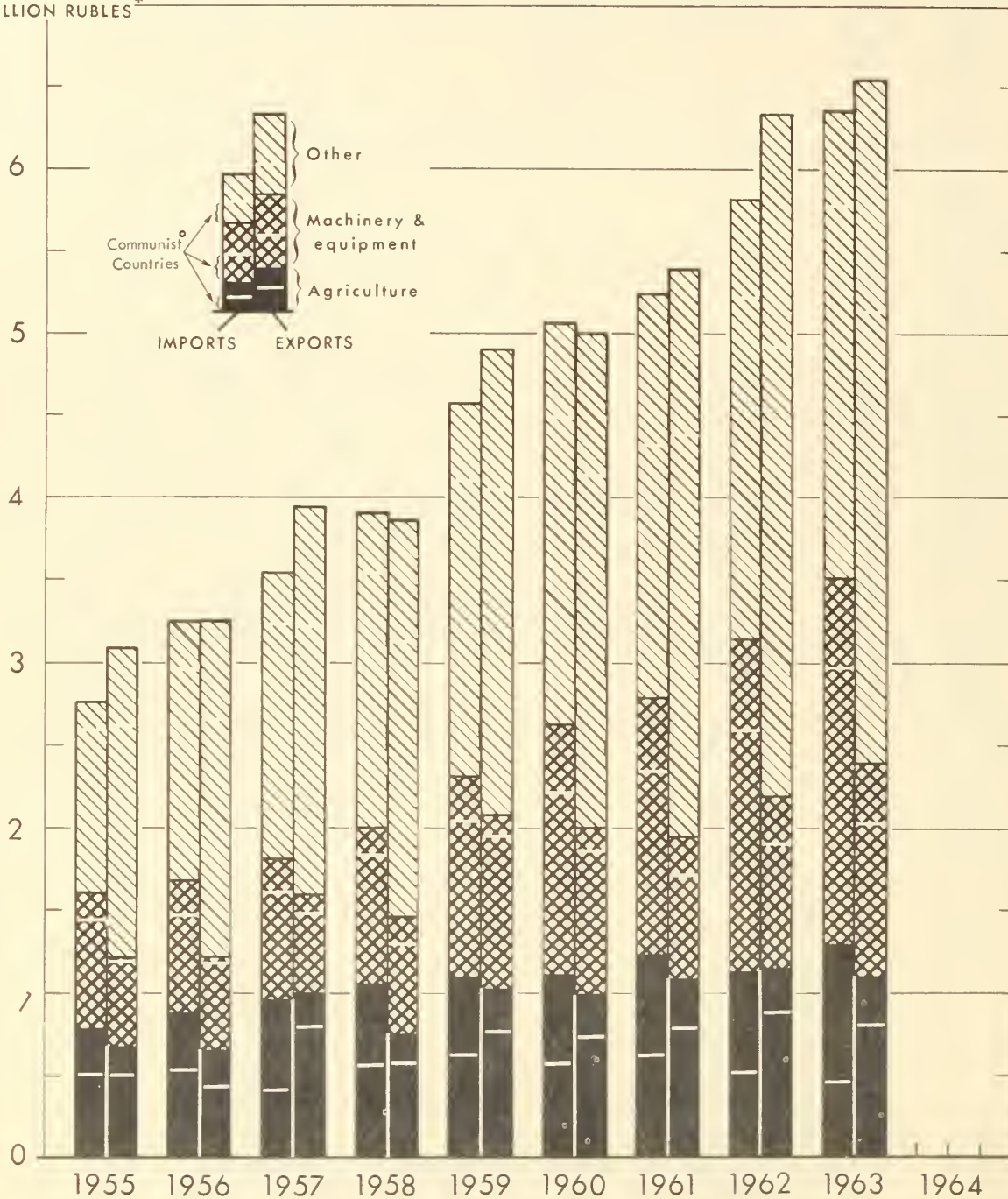
3/ In addition, 2,443,000 bushels transshipped via Canada. In fiscal 1965, the final shipment of 1,677,000 bushels was transshipped via Canada.

4/ Running bales.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States: Annual Supplement, Trade by Countries. Fiscal year, 1960/61 - 1963/64. Econ. Res. Serv., U.S. Dept. Agr., 1963-65.

U. S. S. R. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

BILLION RUBLES*



* ONE RUBLE EQUALS \$1.11

° EXCLUDING YUGOSLAVIA AND INCLUDING CUBA SINCE 1960

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